GARY AND HARPTON.

This course removed Gen. Hampton, and hampton, and in shouthigh how he may be correspondent of the Present James in the State Correspondent in Poply to the charge and Garrier. What Gen. Gary said to our special Correspondent in Poply to the charge and Garrier. What Gen. Gary said to our special Correspondent in Poply to the charge and Garrier. What Gen. Gary said to our special has already been published in Italian and Garrier. We now give, in full, what has been the to correspondent concerning the said to correspondent to the said to the said to correspondent to the said to the said to correspondent t have made such a God of Hampton for several years past that any one who dared to disagree with him has been in danger of being politically ostracised (as a number of deserving men in this State have been made to feel) whether he was right or not. Even now some people are trying to damn me politically for my so-called "opposition to Hampton," although the State has been greatly benefited thereby. Since Senator Hampton has been the first to introduce the question of State politics and the Governorship, evidently with the view of creating the could be any snape, which should be elections.

To return to my so-called opposition to Gov. Hampton and our personal relations. That my opposition has not been of a personal character is shown by my speaking of him in the highest terms on divers occasions. In a speech before the Taxpayers' Convention of 1874, whilst he was on the banks of the Mississippi, I alluded to him in the most complimentative took advocating his nomination in 1876, and how I labored to secure his election. At Edgefield, in 1878, after my so-nell of opposition began, I allude to have the proposition of state politics and the Governorship, evidently with the view of creating the could be elections.

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At Edgefield, in 1878, after my so-nell of opposition began, I allude to him in the most complimentation in 1876, and how I labored to secure his elections.

would rather be right than be Governor, of South Carolina, for so far as that position is concerned, like Mr. Lowndes said of the Presidency, I think it "should: ither be sought nor declined," and I shall certainly remember the first part of the concerned of the light part of the light pa his injunction. It will be seen from Senator Hampton's last interview that we are not so far apart after an in the statements, except as to the properition made to me at Abbeville, which as he first raid had "escaped his recollection." He draws a distinction without making a difference between a meeting and a consul-tation, in which he and Gen. McGowan

nterview that "I think Tilden has been badly treated, he was sold out by Southern leaders," I only repeat what has been said again and again by the Democratic and Republican press, and I believe it to be true. Candor compels me to say that I did not have Senator Hampton in my mind's eye, for he was not at that time a member of Converses and could not

member of Corgress, and could not properly be considered a Southern leader, speaking from a National standpoint. sition of Hampton to sacrifice National to State politics, or Tilden's electors to secure his own, for it is well known this

took advocating his nomination in 1876, and how I labored to secure his election. At Edgefield, in 1878, after my so-called opposition of State politics and the Governorship, evidently with the view of creating public sentiment for the next election, I propose to show that I am and have been right, and do not hesitate to say that I would rather be right than be Governor of South Carolina, for so far as that nosi. said, 'We can honestly differ and be friends.' Such, sir, is the reciprocal sen-timent of the entire Edgefield Demo-

In Spartanburg, a few days later, I suggested Hancock and Hampton for President and Vice President in 1880, in He draws a distinction without making a difference between a meeting and a consultation, in which he and Gen. McGowan acknowledge that the withdrawal of the Democratic Electors was discussed just as I stated, and if the proposition was under consideration that night, does it appear at all improbable that Governor Hampton as follows: "Compare Hampton with Chamberlain. It is like comparing Hyperion to a Satyr." This is the speech about which so much was said and to which Hampton and others took exceptions because I said that we might soon hear dining and dancing with negroes excused as "Hampton Democracy." This being a sensitive point with him it was then that the gagging process began by his instructing the executive committee not to assign me to speak at any place where he was to appear, thus any place where he was to appear, thus endeavoring to rule me out of the compaign and denying me the freedom of speec', and the opportunity of replying to him in tubble.

speec's and the opportunity of replying to him in public.

This is the sum and substance of my opposition to Senator Hampton, and it will be seen therefrom that although I have treated him with the greatest courtesy and consideration, have nomi-nated him for positions and compliment-ed him in the highest terms, still in his opinion I am not even a respectable source from which anything trustworthy can emanate; what I say is "utterly and absolutely false," and I am so "unwise, being discussed at headquarters, from never even "consulted" me on any occa-whence the inspiration came, as shown sion. I may have had some little perbeing discussed at headquarters, from whence the inspiration came, as shown by the following unbroken chain of evidence: Ist. The meeting or consultation in Abbeville the 15th September, 1876.

Zi. The meeting or consultation although I had shown the desire to do him full justice, he had never reciprosuggesting the idea of separating the State from National politics. Sd. The advocacy of Hayes and Wheeler and Hampton and Simpson from Democratic platforms by the Republican Inges, Cooke and Mackey, in the presence of Governor Hampton, and without objective of the inspiration came, as shown in ever even "consulted" me on any occasion. I may have had some little personal feeling at times, when I felt that, although I had haven the desire to do him full justice, he had never reciprocated the feeling, and that I had his constant, unrelenting opposition and weight to carry, he quietly wielding a power and influence that I had largely helped to my opposition has been in the honest discharge of my public duty, and I have Governor Hampton, and without objective constitution of the constant of the Cooke and Mackey, in the presence of discharge or my public duty, and I may Governor Hampton, and without objection from him. 4th. After the election the advising by Gen. Hampton of some of the Tilden electors not to cast their without a fair inquiry into the nature of

votes for Tilden. 5th. The Mackey clission to Have before the electoral fraud was committed. 6th. His travelling Democratic party in my opposition to sion to Hayer before the electoral fraud was committed. 6th. His travelling cound the country with Hayes, endeaver to reconcile the South to the greatest political fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people or against constitutional government. 7th. The advocacy of Hayes' Southorn policy, which meant the disintegration of the solid Democratic Bouth. Now these are issues for Senator Hampton to consider and furnish evidence of disloyalty to the National Democracy, McGowan's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. I have taken no great credit or virtue to myself, and I am surprised that Senator Hampton so streamously defines what he must know to be true. So far as I am concerned I helped to save the State in 1876, and I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent long, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent long, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent long, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent long, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent long, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent long, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent long, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent bond-ed debt, as it had been adjusted by the Radical Legislature, in which I was supported by the majority of the Democratic party in my opposition to Governor Hampton on all public questions, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent bond-ed debt, as it had been adjusted by the Radical Legislature, in which I was supported by the majority of the Democratic party in my opposition to Covernor Hampton on all public questions, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed to the State paying the fraudulent bond-ed debt, as it had been adjusted by the Radical Legislature, in which have the State at least one and a half million of dollars. 2d. I gavocated the passage of the usury law, prohibiting the charging of

of the party preserved by justice and fair dealing. I am a true Democrat, and be-Station in 1878, with their "help" he would do, nor am I to be kicked out as "unwise, narrow and dangerous," for the State has profited even by my "opposition to Hampton," and I have never been dangerous to my State and people. On the contrary I have endeavored to serve my State both in war and peace and to deserve the approbation of our people, but I am no more ambitious for honors or position than Hampton or others, and can as well afford to do without office, my main object now being to justify my political course. The introduction by Senator Hampton of the next Governorship, and his well known disposition to dictate to our people concerning the nominees for both State and National positions, shows that his opposition both positions, shows that his opposition both to Mr. Tilden and myself springs from ther feelings than a mere desire to serve he state and nation. What we need in South Carolina is peace and prosperity, which can best be maintained and at-

which can best be maintained and attained by sticking to the Straightout nolice. Yet the mainteen and Isadem of the party represent not only the platform or expressed principles of the party, but the inexpressed principles and the highest instincts of our people. Our educational system should be gradually perfected, commencing with the common schools, and looking to a higher and more perfect system of education, keeping in view the material progress and development of our resources; for, as indiing in view the material progress and development of our resources; for, as indicated by the Charleston jetties and ship causi, the Spartanburg and Asheville, the Atlantic and Blue Ridge and other railroads and the manufacturing enterprises now springing up, the State is on the eve of a great era of material progress and development. By a proper settlement of all disputer questions and taking care not to bring forward the race question in politics by any false or ill. question in politics by any false or ill-advised step on our part, the climination of all fraud in elections, we can all feel secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Such are my feelings and

MRS. PARTINGTON says don't ske put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They controlled and the destruction of the present, and have been supported first by the Classic University, and all comic discusses. They ported first by the Classic University, and all comic discusses. They ported first by the Classic University, which refused to unite with the white prod fever. They are the ac plus unum errors of the past, we may secure success a college, and the Legislature at its last

and property. Such are my feelings and opinions, and these things accomplished I shall be content to retire under my own

ine and fig tree and leave the rest to

THE BATTLE OF GETTYS BURG.

Soon after the 1st of June, (1863) the Confederate forces crossed the Rapidan, and advanced again in the direction of Maryland. About the middle of the month we forded the Potonac, which was so swollen by recent rais that the men were forced to uplift their cartridge boxes, in order to keep dry their ammunition. Nevertheless, they marched in regular order to the northern bank of that beautiful stream, and as they moved through the deep water the inspiriting strains of "Dixie" burst forth from bands of music. Never before, nor since, have I witnessed such intense enthusiasm as that which prevailed throughout the entire Confederate Army. Shortly afterwards we crossed into Pennsylvania, amid extravagent theers which re-echoed all along the line. Our forces marched undisturbed, and were massed in the vicinity of Chambersburg, where intelligence was received of General Meade's assignment to the command of the Federal Army.

My headquarters were again in close proximity to those of General Lee, and, after a few days devoted to rest and quiet, I, as usual, rode to pay him my respects. I found him in the same buoyant spirits which pervaded his magnificent army. After the ordinary salutation, he exclaimed, "Ah! General, the enemy is a long time finding us; if he does not succeed soon, we must go in search of him." I assured him I was never so well prepared or more willing. A few days thereafter we were ordered to Gettysburg, and to march with all possible speed.

The following letter which I addressed

campaign.

"Accordingly, my troops noved out of camp. crossed the Rapidan shout 5th June, 1863, and joined in the general move in the direction of the Potomac. We crossed the river about the middle of the same month and marched into Pennsylvania. Hill's and Ewell's Corps were in advance, and were reported to you roue up in person; a brief conversa-be in the vicinity of Carlisle. Whilst tion passed between us, during which I tying in camp, not far distant from again expressed the fears above menbe in the vicinity of Carlisle. Whilst lying in camp, not far distant from again expressed the fears above men-Chambersburg, information was received that Ewell and Hill were about to come fa contact with the enemy near You answered to this effect: 'We must Gettysburg. My troops, together with McLaw's Division, were put in motion upon the most direct soad to that point, which, after a hard march, we reached before or at sunrise on the 2d of July. So imperative had been the orders to the field.

allowed to stack arms and rest until fur-ther orders. A short distance in ad-vance of this point, and during the early part of the same morning, we were both engaged in company with Gens. Lee and A. P. Hill, in observing the posi-tions of the Federals Gen. Lee—with

You thought it better to await the arrival of Pickett's Division—at that time still in the rear—in order to make the attack; and you said to me, subsequently, whilst we were seated together near the trunk of a tree: "The General is a little revous this morning; he wishes me to ttack; I do not wish to do so without Pickett. I never like to go into battle with one boot off."

me to attack; I do not wish to do so without Pickett. I never like to go into battle with one boot off.'

"Thus passed the forenoon of that eventful day, when in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, it was decided to no longer await Pickett's Division, but to proceed to our extreme right and attack up the Emmetsburg road. McLaws moved off, and I followed with my division. In a short time I was ordered to quicken the march of my troops, and to pass to the front of McLaws.

"This movement was accomplished by throwing out an advanced force to tear down fences and clear the way. The instructions I received were to place my division across the Emmetsburg road, form line of battle, and attack. Before reaching this road, however, I had sent forward some of my picked Texas scouts to assertain the position of the enemy's extreme left flank. They soon reported to me that it rested upon Round Top Mountain; that the country was open, and that I could march through an open woodland pasture around Round Top, and assault the enemy in flank and rear; that their wagon trains were parked in rear of their line, and were badly ex-

Edgefield. It is well known among the members of the General Assembly that I have always favored his renomination and re-election, although I have honestly differed with him. I now say to him that Edgefield accepts what he has so well said, 'We can honestly differ and he can be said, the party preserved by justice and first and the can honestly differ and he can hone he can he can he can hone he can hone he can hone he can he can hone he can he can hone he can he can hone he can hone he can hone er, I i for much in South Carolina. I don't believe in making compromises with by Batte relieved of those already made as soon as possible. If Senator Hampton nor wishes to excuse himself for what has been done cither in State or National politics on the score of "political recessity," and thus throw himself upon our generosity as a people, then I am willing to forgive and forget his errors and most takes as freely as any one, but I am not to be "weeded out" as an "extremist," as he promised the negroes at George's Station in 1878, with their "help" he would do, nor am I to be kicked out as a supply for the troops could be active to see the proposed movement on account of the above stated reasons. Your reply was quickly received, "G in Lee's orders are to attack up the Emmetsburg road." I sent another officer to say that I feared nothing could be accomplished by such an attack, and rephalannock. Unfortunately we had been off our wagons into North Carolina to gather a supply from that State. A forgive and forget his errors and mistakes as freely as any one, but I am not to be "weeded out" as an "extremist," as hort delay necessarily ensued, as couriers had to be dispatched for requisite transportation before the troops could not reasonably hope to accomplish much by the state. A so of the batteries upon the enemy, and had become more and more convinced that he Federal line extended to Round Top, and that I could not reasonably hope to accomplish much by the state of the above the promised the negroes at George's Station in 1878, with their "help" he would do, nor am I to be kicked out as a feel of the state. A state of the above the proposed movement on account of the above the tensons. Your reply was quickly received, "G in Lee's orders are to attack up the Emmetsburg road." I sent another officer to say that I feared nothing complished by such an attack, and remove methods are to attack up the Emmethod of the support of Gen. Lee as the North Carolina to a sound a support of Gen. Lee as the proposed movement of that the Federal line extended to Round Top, and that I could not reasonably hope to accomplish much by the attack as ordered. In fact, it seemed to me the enemy occupied a position by nature so atrong—I may say impregnable, that independently of their flank fire, they could easily repel our attack by merely throwing and rolling stones down the mountain side as we approached.

"A third time I dispatched one of my staff to explain fully in regard to the situation, and suggest that you had better

uation, and suggest that you had better come and look for yourself. I selected, come and look for yourself. I selected, in this instance, my adjutant general, Col. Harry Sellers, whom you know to be not only an officer of great courage, but also of marked ability. Col. Sellers returned with the same message, 'Gen. Lee's orders are to attack up the Emmetsburg road." Almost simultaneously Col. Fairfax, of your staff, rode up and reneated the above orders.

repeated the above orders.

After this urgent protest against entering the battle at Cettysburg according to instructions—which protest is the first and only one I ever made during my entire military career—I ordered my line to advance and make the assault.

You answered to this effect: 'We must obey the orders of Gen. Lee.' I then

So imperative had been the orders to hasten forward with all possible speed, that on the march my troops were allowed to halt and rest only about two hours, during the night from the 1st to the 2d of July.

"I arrived with my staff in front of the heights of Gettysburg shortly after daybreak, as I have already stated of the morning of the 2d of July. My divisions oon commenced filing into an opan field near me, where the troops were allowed to stack arms and rest until further orders. A short distance in adshall ever believe that, had I been per-mitted to turn Round Top Mountain we would not only have gained that po-sition, but have been able finally to rout

the energy.

If am respectfully yours,

"J. "Toop."

Notwithstanding the accomingly imboth engaged in company with Gens. Lee and A. P. Hill, in observing the positions of the Federals. Gen. Lee—with cont buttoned to the throat, sabre-belt buckled around the waist, and field glasses pending at his side—walked up and down in the shade of the large trees near us, halting now and then to observe the enemy. He seemed full of hope, y.t., at times, buried in deep thought. Col. Freemantle, of England, was enaconced in the forks of a tree not

far off, with glass in constant use, examining the lofty positic; of the Federal Army.

"Gen. Lee was, seemingly, auxious you should attack that morning. He remarked to me, The enemy is here, and if we do not whip him, he will whip us.' You thought it better to await the arrival of Pickett's Division—at that time still in the rear—in order to make the attack; and you said to me, subsequent, ly, whilst we were seated together near the trunk of a tree: "The General is a front, and render the necessary support. Never did a grander, more heroic division enter in battle, nor did ever troops fight more desperately to overcome the insurmountable difficulties against which they had to contend, as Law, Benning, Anderson and Robertson nobly led their brave men to this unsuccessful assault. Gen. Law, at er I was wounded, assumed command of the division, and proved himself, by his courage and ability, fully equal to the responsibilities of the position.

tion.

The losses were very heavy, as shown by the reports, and have often caused me the more bitterly to regret that I was not permitted to turn Round Top Mountain.

Grant, the Confederacy and Mexico.

The street of the control of the con

sections under one flag. The good results accruing from that would in themselves have compensated for another war, even if it had come, and such a war as it must have been under Sheridan and his army short quick decisive, and assuredly -short, quick, decisive, and assuredly triumphant. We could have marched from the Rio Grande to Mexico withou

WHAT BOYS SHOULD BE .- First: Be WHAT BOYS SHOULD BE.—First: Be true—be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read—he had better never learn a letter of the alphabet, and be true and genuine in intention and in action, rather than being learned in all sciences and languages, to be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boys that truth is more than riches, more than culture, more than earthly power or position.

Second: Be pure in thought, language pure in mind and body. An impure man, young or old, possening the society where he moves with smutty stories and impure examples is a moral ulcer, a plague spot, a leper who ought to be treated as were the lepers of old, who were to cry, "Unclean!" as a warning to were to cry, "Unclean!" as a warning to save o hers from the pestilence.

Third: Be unselfish. To care for the feelings and comfort of others. To be polite. To be just in all dealings with others. To be generous, noble, and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the will include a genuine reverence for the send and things seared.

will include a genuine reverence for the aged and things sacred.

Fourth: Be self-reliant and self-helpful even from early childhood. To be industrious always, and self-surporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable, and that an idle, useless life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these fourthings, when he has made these ideas a

things, when he has made these ideas a part of being, -however young he may be, nowever poor, or however rich, -he has comes a man. With these four proper-ly mastered, it will be easy to find all the rest.—Home Arts.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN. - Christianity is one of the most gentlemanly things in the world. It will make a lady or gentlethe world. It will make a lady or gentleman of one who knows but little of the forms of politeness. The Biole does not pretend to teach manners in detail, nor does it profess to be a manual of politeness, but nevertheless it is the book best sulted to produce in any community true gentility. We have nothing in the Testament, Old or New, how low to bow on entering a room, or how we are to deport ourselves in the ball room, or any such that; but we have what is far better. We are taught to be kind to all, to love all, to respect age, to be merciful, pitiful, courteous; "not to behave ourselves unseemly," "not to think of ourselves more highly than we ought," and to esteem highly than we ought," and to esteen others better than ourselves. With these things properly engraved on the hear. Christians will intuitively be the most anseable, polite people in the world.

tenderly down, placed his knap-sack broken limb, spread his overcoat over him, replaced his empty canteen with a full one, and turned to another sufferer. By this time his purpose was well underon both sides, and all danger was From all parts of the field arose stood on both side stood on both sides, and an danger was over. From all parts of the field arose fresh cries of "Water, water; for God's sake, water!" More piteous still, the mute appeal of some who could only feebly lift a hand to say, here, too, is

life and suffering.

For an hour and a half did this ministering angel pursue his labor of mercy, nor ceased to go and return until he relieved all the wounded on that part of the field. He returned to his post wholly unhurt. Who shall say how sweet his rest that winter's night beneath the cold

storas!

Little remains to be told. Sergeant Kirkland distinguished himself in battle at Gettysburg, and was promoted Lieutenant. At Chickamaugs he fell on the field of battle, in the hour of victory. He was but a youth whon called away, and had never formed those ties from which much have resulted a posterity to which might have resulted a posterity to enjoy his fame and bleat his country; but he has bequeathed to the American youth, yea to the world, an example which dignifies our common humanity.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE .- There ar

two little arteries which supply the whole face with blood, one on each side; these branch off from the main arteries on each side of the windpipe, and running upward toward the eyes, pass over ning upward toward the eyes, pass over the outside of the jaw-bone, about two thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw, under the ear. Each of these arteries, of course, supplies just one-half of the face, the nose being the dividing line; the left nostril is supplied by olood from the left artery, and the right nostril from the right artery. Now suppose your nose bleeds by the right nostril, with the end of forefinger feel along the outer edge of the right jaw until you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse in your wrist; that press the finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and the jaw-hone; the result will be that not a drop of blood goes into that side of your face while the pressure continues; hence the nose instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow; continue the pressure for five or ten minutes, and the runtaged vessels in the nose will he the ruptured vessels in the nose will by that time probably contract so that when you let the blood into them they will not leak. Bleeding from a cut or wound anywhere about the face may be stopped in the same way. These in the back of the head, arms and legs are all arranged very conveniently for being controlled in like manner.

Saved a Doctor's Bill .- Geo. M. Waler Messenger of the Adams Express Co Balto, Md. says: "Flaving used Dr. Bull's fatto, and, says:

Cough Syrup for the past ten years in my family, I wish to say that I consider for the best Cough Syrup I ever used. It has cured my children or Croup several times and saved me many a doctor's bill.

- An old darky near Savannah pu his feet in the oven of a cook stove and fell asleep, and when his map was finish-ed he had twenty-aven blister to carry through the rest of the winter.

A PLEA FOR IRELAND. Hon. Charles Stewart Pariell Addresses the House of Representatives.

A Worthy Tribute to Sergeant Elchard Rikidand.

CAMDEN, January 29, 1880.

To the Editor of the News and Courier to the incident narraced here, telling the street of the incident near the correct Hon. Charles Stewart Pariell Addresses it. I House of Representatives.

WASHINGTOR, February 2.

Hon. Charles Stewart Pariell, the Irish agitator, arrived in this city on the limited express train this afternoon. He was met at the depot by a reception committee composed of Senator Jones, Representatives Young, O'Connor, Wood, Cox, Ford, Frost, McMahon, Gillett, and Henderson, and members of the various Irish societies of the District, and eccorted by the party to Willard's Hotel. Mr. Parnell was accompanied by his mother, sister, Mr. John B. Dillon and Mr. Murdock, editor of the Inveness Highlands. At the hotel an address of welcome w.s delivered by Capt. Edward O'Mesuher Condon, President of the Parnell Exceutive Committee. Mr. Parnell replied briefly, and a general reception followed. The House of Representatives held a special session this evening in accordance with a resolution adopted last week inviting Mr. Parnell to speak in the hall of the House. The usual Monday session lasted till 4 p. E., when a recess till 7,30 p. m. was taken. There was an immense crowd at the Capitol long before that hour arrived. At 6,30 the broad steps were packed with people eager to hear the great Member of Parliament and pleader for the rights of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland. The doors of the building were not opened till near 7 o'clock, and by 7,05 all the galleries except the diplomatic galley were packed with people. By an order of the House this afternoon, the ladies belonging to the families of Congressmen were admitted to the floor. The members were tardy in arriving, and as late as 7,30 there were many vacant sexts on the floor, but up stairs all the doorways were thronged with people who had failed to get seats, while the corridors were so packed that it was almost impossible to pass through. Scattered about the hall of the House were a number of Senators, several of them accompanied by ladies. It was 7.50 o'clock before the House were and exceptions and the hall of the House were an exceptions and the House were

gallery, owing to the people in the rear crowding upon those in front to hear better. At the close of the meeting Mr. Parnell held a levee in the hall, and was introduced to members and others by Speaker Randall. Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, introduced a bill in the House to-day appropriating \$107,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers in Ireland, which was referred.

A letters Tradery.—A terrible shooting affray occurred at a dance at Los Vegas, New Mexico, on the 27th ult. Four cowboys from More, named Tom Pence, James West, William Randall and the fourth supposed to be a man named Beard, came in on herseback, armed with revolvers and Winchester villes. named Beard, came in on herschack, armed with revolvers and Winchester rilles. After loading about town during the day, in king threats against Chief of Police Carson, for some offense he had given them in making an arrest a few days before, they attended a dance at night and openly abused Carson. The latter grabbed his revolver, but was shot in the arm before he could draw it. A second shot disabled his left arm, and a third entered his body and he staggered out and dropped dead upon the atrect. When he was ricked up there were eight bullet holes in his body. His friend, as once took up the fight, and at least thirty shots were fired. The lights were earninguished, and a scene followed which beggars description. Leaden missiles fell like hall in the room. The chizens were aroused from their alumbers and heatened to the scene. Randall and West of the attacking purty, were as it dead. Their two commades escaped wounded. Officor Mather, who assisted dead. Their two comrades escaped wounded. Officer Mather, who assisted Carson, was alightly wounded. was from Knoxville, Tenn.

in politics for a great many year is visition in that site Ha. List Ha. Clay was invited with other friends of the President, to dine at the White House. A few days before some friends of Mr. Clay's, living in Indiana, had sent him a bottle of wine which had been made in that State. Mr. Clay thought that he would take the bottle of wine up to the White House and have it opened at the table, and show the guests how fast they were progressing in the West. When the party was scated at the table. Mr. Clay told a servant to open the bottle and serve some of the wine to the guests. They all tasted of it pronounced it very good, until it came to Mr. Monroe. "Well, Mr. President, what do you think of it?" called Mr. Clay. "Well," answered Mr. Monroe, "it is very good, but it tastes to me exactly like old Kentucky whisky." On investigation Mr. C. y found that his soot Tom had, some days between the sentited the bottle of the wine for his own benefit and had filled it up with Kentucky whisher. and had filled it up with Kentucky whis

— A Methodist clergeran se Van Wort, O., soolded a channing young lady from the pulpit, calling but by name and accusing her of the terrible and deadly slowed dancing. She took it all quierly until she got a chance, and then she horsewhipped him.

Lose not thy own for want of teking fe! Lose on your twent for want of Dr. Bull's Raby Syrup, which say drug-gut will sell you for 25 cens a buttle.